

REPLY FROM MAYOR BLACK

Corporation Property in McKeesport to Be Protected.

Declares That He Will Fulfill All the Duties of His Office—Non-Union Men Not to Be Molested—Strikers Being Sworn in as Extra Police.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 24.—Mayor Robert J. Black has become aroused at the threat of the merchants of McKeesport to take a hand in the strike situation as it exists in that city and to take some cognizance of the mayor's position regarding the struggle. He has issued a new statement, in which he offers the fullest protection to every man desirous of working and says he will furnish protection to the mills of that city. The statement he gives out today and which he says he desires to be considered as an official one, is in the form of an interview. The questions and answers are as follows:

"Will you enforce all the laws you, as mayor, are sworn to uphold?"

"Yes."

"Will you enforce the laws regardless of whom they affect?"

"Yes."

"If the United States Steel Corporation opens its mills in this city will you protect its property as is provided by law?"

"Yes."

"Will you permit crowds of men to congregate about the mills and interfere with the prosecution of work?"

"I will allow no violence or disorder, but strikers can use all moral suasion with strike breakers and will not be interfered with so long as they do not overstep the provisions of the law."

"Will you permit any lawlessness on the streets of McKeesport?"

"No."

"Do you guarantee the safety of property and persons so far as the law contemplates?"

"Yes, to the extent of my ability."

"Will you guarantee to manufacturers now here, who may contemplate locating here, all the protection they are entitled to under the laws of the Commonwealth?"

"Yes."

"Will you, so far as your duty as mayor is concerned, make it safe for all workmen to proceed with their labor without unlawful molestation?"

"While I have no use for what is termed a 'scab,' whom I consider a traitor, his fellow workers should not, as members of the city, permit him to be injured by any person. If a so-called 'scab' is an orderly man and causes no breach of the peace, the police department cannot interfere with him. I would not see any man, however, who is not ready to do his duty, to arrest all persons coming under the head of suspicious characters, who may assemble here to create disorder on the streets or about the mills. I am personally in sympathy with the striking mill men of McKeesport. I believe in organized labor and I think the men now on strike are justified in the stand they have taken, and I hope they will win their strike. I believe I have the confidence of the strike and that every one of them will help me if necessary to preserve order and protect property in this city."

Speaking further on the subject in a general way the mayor said:

"I want every property owner and mill owner in the city to know that their property is safe here. There has been no danger in that direction, and I do not believe there will be. In case of general disorder the law vests me with the power to meet any and all of the emergency. I can enlarge the police force indefinitely. I can deputize every citizen in the city if necessary."

"I am not arrayed against corporations. I want them to do everything they are entitled to under the law and will see that they get their deserts. When they break the law they must take the consequences the same as an individual."

"Some business men are alleged to be fearful and to contemplate some action over my head to secure the safety of the city. These men ought to come out over their names in a statement of what they believe is necessary. Then I will know with whom I have to deal and I am ready to meet any and all of them in a discussion of the situation. I assure all critics that I will enforce the law. I favor the fight of the strikers, but I will follow out the law."

The statement pleases the business men. Many of the men employed by the National Tube Company in this city, it is said, want to return to work, but are afraid to do so owing to failure on the part of the mayor to give them any protection. Now that the business men nor any other citizens want to see imported laborers brought here, they are anxious to see the men of McKeesport back at work. No non-residents need apply in McKeesport and they are given the same open arms. It is believed that the strike will be of short duration here now, so far as the home people are concerned, if the mayor proves as good as his last official statement.

The National Tube Company severed its relations with its former employees today by paying them all off in full. No announcement was made and no notices posted.

The United States Tin Plate Works, according to an announcement made by Right Hon. D. W. Pitcock, will start non-union on Monday morning. Mayor Black has sworn in one hundred strikers as special policemen. Conferences between the Amalgamated and Federation of Labor officers and the mayor have been for two hours tonight in the mayor's office. The conferences were secret and only the strikers leaders were permitted in the room.

The announcement of the opening of the mill was made by Pitcock when the streets were crowded with mill men. Pitcock went among them hunting for men. Those he met were notified of the proposed start and told to report for work. The news that Pitcock was hunting the men spread quickly, and in a few minutes it was the talk of the town. George E. Holloway, President of the Enterprise Lodge of Amalgamated Association; John Bannan, of the same lodge, and many other leaders immediately hurried to the mayor's office and entered into conversation with him. A short time afterward the pickets were sending in strikers who were sworn in as extra members of the police force.

The police tonight arrested a former strike-breaker on a charge of disorderly conduct, and he is now locked up in the central station. Mayor Black and all the officials refuse to give any information regarding the arrest, but the strike leaders seem elated.

Several men have been mentioned as probable victims, but this cannot be verified. It is asserted that the man under arrest returned only a day or two ago from the East, where he was hiring men.

Only \$10.00 to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and Return via R. & O. R. R.

Leaving Washington 8 a. m., Sunday, September 1. Returning, leave Martinsburg 5:30 p. m., and Harper's Ferry 8:30 p. m., same day.

PEACE BY RUSSIA'S HELP.

The Czar Not Anxious for a Franco-Turkish Quarrel.

Another Victory for the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry—A Dreaded Crisis in the Far East Skillfully Avoided—The Color Line in London.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The little quarrel between France and the Sultan will amount to nothing, according to today's semi-official reports. This is what almost everybody in Europe expected, for the periodical attempt of the Sultan to defy the limit of endurance the rights of foreigners in his dominions. Overcautious diplomats had some thought for a day or two that there might be a serious far-reaching scheme behind the dispute. Some of the Englishmen, especially, see the crafty hand of Russia in every diplomatic maneuver. They imagine that the Czar's Government might be using their ally, France, to provoke the dreaded crisis in the Far East. The recent Afghan crisis and the Czar's unexpected visit next month to France, added, in their eyes, to the sinister significance of the provocative attitude of M. Constans, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. These fears were chimerical, according to the latest outlook.

There is reason to believe, on the other hand, that Russia would greatly regret to see a serious crisis between France and Turkey. Russia and Russia in Constantinople probably had something to do with the Sultan's final yielding and the consequent relief of France from an embarrassing dilemma. It would have been a difficult situation if the dispute had advanced another stage. The French opinion in France would scarcely tolerate a policy which refrained from pressing the demand to a conclusion, while to have done so might have involved great danger to the peace of Europe.

As it is, M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, wins the distinction of gaining a diplomatic victory over Abdul Hamid, second only to that by Secretary Hay of the United States, in the disposal of the telegrams. He, together with the great eclair on the coming visit of the Czar, will undoubtedly further strengthen M. Waldeck Rousseau's remarkable ministry, which apparently has a stronger hold than ever upon the confidence of the French people. French politics were never so sound, were it not for the fact that in that country of paradoxes, Ministers must often fall when they seem most secure.

The visit of the Czar to France has one significance which cannot fail to impress the world. It is notorious that, below the surface, plotting against the republican Government of France was never more active than during the past two years. The Czar's visit at the present moment cannot fail to mean that it is not hostile to the existing legislation and those who govern under it; in other words, he is opposed to the monarchism and the schemes of the Nationalists. This is a severe blow to the monarchists, who for many months, they have not ceased to affirm that the Russian ally was in strong sympathy with the opponents of the republican legislation.

It is hardly to be expected that the visit of the Czar will lead to such deliverance from the color line, but it might mean a burning issue, but the Americans who raised it wisely refrained from carrying the matter to the extreme they at first threatened. The determined stand taken by the manager of St. Ermin's Hotel surprised the objectors to the shape of the matter. It led, however, to considerable public discussion on the subject and the hotel managers show some nervousness, especially as Americans monopolize the London hostilities for four months in the year.

All the managers agree that no objection to negroes has ever come from English people. Some of them, however, are not willing to take the extremely democratic line of the manager of St. Ermin's, namely, that it is only requisite for guests to behave themselves and pay their bills. The managers of one or two of the most fashionable hotels announce that their policy is not to receive any one who is colored, but that they will accept of their guests. This, of course, might bar other races and individuals besides negroes.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—As was expected in conservative quarters, the meeting between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and the Sultan of Turkey has been headed by the submission of the latter and there is no further danger of serious developments. The following semi-official note concerning the matter was printed here today:

"In consequence of the declaration made to the Porte by M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Turkey, nothing on instructions from the French Government has been issued, directing the free exercise by the Quays Company of the rights resulting from their concession. A firm resolution was taken in regard to the settlement of the other matters in dispute is considered imminent."

M. Delcasse yesterday sent fresh instructions to M. Constans in regard to the matter that had caused the diplomatic representative to threaten to withdraw from Constantinople. He was distinctly appeared before the Sultan and spoke with the utmost energy in favor of the granting of the French claims by the Porte. The Sultan thereupon issued the decree, recognizing the complete rights of the Quays Company and ordering the cessation of all obstacles to the exploitation of its work.

The details of the matter will be settled by a representative of the Sultan and a delegate selected by the Quays Company. It is believed here that the matters under discussion will be settled in a satisfactory manner, and the controversy will be arranged within a comparatively few hours and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived: Steamers: Bruns, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Liverpool; Catania, Hamburg; Aquila, Trieste; British King, Antwerp. Arrived: Steamers: Koenig, London; New York, Southampton; Umbria, New York; at Queenstown.

Col. P. T. Woodin Dead.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 24.—Col. P. T. Woodin, Governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, died this evening at 4:15 o'clock from Bright's disease.

60 Seniors Week-End Trips, 60

Via B. & O. R. R.

Beginning July 5, all trains Fridays and Saturdays; good to return until following Tuesday.

Returning, leave Martinsburg 5:30 p. m., and Harper's Ferry 8:30 p. m., same day.

DEFENCE OF VENEZUELA.

State Department to Be Informed of Colombia's Acts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Government of Venezuela has decided to lay a report of its differences with Colombia before the State Department at Washington.

Senator Eduardo Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, cables from Caracas that President Castro has instructed him to secure every detail of invasion of Venezuela by Colombian troops and draw up a bill for presentation to this Government. The bill is expected to be introduced by the Government, a pamphlet, containing accounts of other invasions of Colombia since 1859. This, it is said, has been published to disprove the assertion of the Colombian Government that the two recent raids were by Venezuelan revolutionists and not Colombian troops.

The list published shows that since 1859 there have been twenty-two incursions from Colombia. Nearly all of these came from Cauca and invaded the State of Tachira, the scene of the latest attacks on the Venezuelan frontier.

ITALY TO SEND A WARSHIP.

Measures to Protect Her Citizens in Colonies.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Rome to Dalziel's news agency says the Italian Government will send a warship to Panama to protect the interests of its numerous subjects in Colombia.

NEW TELEGRAPHY A SUCCESS.

The Hungarian System to Be Tried by Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The new Hungarian system of telegraphy, the introduction of which was announced eighteen months ago, has been a marvelous success. The system has been installed between Budapest and Vienna, a distance of 275 miles, and is in practical working order, at a speed of 40,000 words an hour.

The messages are written in Roman characters, and require no transcription. Negotiations are in progress for establishing the system in France and Germany. The latter Government will give a trial between Berlin and Cologne, and the installation will be completed in a short time.

The system is an ingenious combination of the Morse code, the telephone, and photography, the messages being written on sensitized paper by ray light, and developed and fixed by an automatic process.

NOT AFTER HIS OWN PRIZE.

M. Deutsch Transfers His Airship to M. Victor Latini.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Piqued at the suggestion that he wanted to save his own prize of 100,000 francs for himself, M. Deutsch has made the round trip from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower in thirty minutes. M. Deutsch has renounced all personal competition and will hand over the airship which he has been designing to M. Victor Latini, the only member of the Aero Club whose studies have been crowned by the Academy of Science. M. Deutsch will supply the funds to build the airship, and also promises to give prizes for an annual competition.

GERMAN FINANCES ATTACKED.

Dr. Von Miquel Declares the System a Monstrosity.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, said in an interview today that the present financial system of Germany is a monstrosity. He expressed the opinion that all the necessary money should come through imperial taxation. The fault was due to the divisions in the Reichstag and partly to a lack of imperial feeling in the Empire.

HOLBEIN FORCED TO GIVE UP.

Weather Prevents His Swimming Across the Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Holbein, who attempted to swim the channel from Calais to Dover today on the twenty-sixth anniversary of Captain Webb's successful performance, gave up after he had been in the water two hours. The weather was heavy and the water extremely rough.

GERMAN OFFICERS FETED.

Entertained at Dinner in Dover by the Municipality.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—The municipality tonight gave a banquet in honor of the officers of the German warship Stein, which has just returned from China. Toasts were drunk to the Kaiser, the Emperor and Emperor William with great enthusiasm. Friendly speeches were made, in which the sentiment that blood is thicker than water prevailed.

The harbor guard will shortly send a detachment of the Kaiser's who is interested in the proposal to utilize Dover as a port of call for the German trans-Atlantic liners.

A NEGRO MURDERER SLAIN.

Killed in a Battle With a Sheriff's Posse.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—In a desperate battle fought near Adams Run, a negro, known as "Wild Bill," was shot and killed by a posse, which had been tracking him through the swamps for days.

For several weeks Johnson had kept the strip of country above Charleston in a state of terror. His lawless rule was the murder of a negro, who laughed to see him made a plunger bet in a game of "skin."

After killing the negro, Johnson drew another pistol, and forced the players to drop their money into his hands. He disappeared, but other crimes in the country indicated that he had no one tar.

The posse traced him to a hut where he occasionally slept alone. When within gun-shot distance, the leader called on the negro to surrender, but he answered by opening fire with a Winchester rifle.

The officers closed in, and kept up a steady volley from shotguns and rifles. Johnson climbed on the roof of the hut, and fired the volley. He was not secure, however, for a bullet from a Winchester caught him in the back of the head, and he tumbled to the floor. An hour later an officer crept cautiously toward the hut and found him lying in a pool of blood.

The coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict that the negro was killed by parties unknown.

Governor McWenney had recently offered a reward for the arrest of Johnson and every officer in Charleston County was detailed to apprehend him.

810 Round Trip to Buffalo, N. C.

count District Day, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets will be sold August 31, September 1 and 2, valid for return until September 3, inclusive.

Good on all trains. Double daily service of vestibuled trains.

82-50 To Luray Caverns and Return.

Including admission to cave, from R. & O. R. R. 5 a. m., Sunday, September 1. Returning, leave Luray 6 p. m., same day.

A TORNADO IN NEW JERSEY

Serious Damage in Bayonne, Greenville, and Jersey City.

Houses and Churches Unroofed and Trees Uprooted in the Parks—Two Men Probably Fatally Injured—Lions Set Free by a Falling Wall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Unioneville section of Jersey City, from Newark Bay to New York Bay, a tract of land about eleven miles in length and about a quarter of a mile in width, was almost entirely devastated today by a tornado, which extended northeast up the Hudson River at least as far as Yonkers. The path of the storm was marked by houses unroofed and razed to the ground, by the destruction of farm prospects, and by injuries to many people.

For more than an hour after the tornado had passed, the main line of the New Jersey Central Railroad was completely blocked and telegraphic communication between Jersey City and Newark was stopped, except one wire, which, despite the fact that for several miles it was embedded in the mud, still worked.

It was about 3:30 o'clock when the tornado burst over Greenville. The storm traveled from the southern end of Newark Bay toward the northeast, hitting Bayonne and Greenville, and passing into New York Bay and up the coast. Behind it was left an almost indescribable path of destruction. The only wonder of it was that no lives were lost. Two men who were taken to the Jersey City Hospital suffering from injuries, however, will probably die.

A terrace of four brick houses, 246 to 222 Princeton Avenue, first felt the effects of the storm as it swept across the Bayonne flats. These houses were unroofed and completely as though their leaden roofs had been taken off by wreckers' tools. The lead was torn off in great sheets and down for about fifty feet into the roadway. Along with the lead were carried rafters and supports in such quantity as to block traffic on the avenue. So great was the destruction done to the four houses that the police ordered the tenants to vacate them.

From Princeton Avenue the tornado swept across the tracks of the main line of the Central Railroad. It threw down signal posts and bent the iron switch signals into all kinds of shapes. Between the railroad and the Morris Canal the storm struck a farm house occupied by George Engel and his wife and three children. Like a card house the structure was demolished and the roof and second story were carried fully 200 feet. Mr. and Mrs. Engel were badly injured.

The wind took the main line of the Jersey Central yards near the Clermont station and hurled it bodily against an engine, thirty feet away. When it struck the engine the grain house burst into fragments and the engine was buried. Inside the cab was an engineer, fireman, and a conductor. All of them were cut in many places, but the wounds were slight. No one was in the house. Along the Bay Shore the storm completely demolished a score of shanties occupied by laborers. It wrecked the Bohannon farm house, on the shore near the cemetery, tearing off the roof.

In the upper part of Jersey City the tornado wrecked a theatre, tore the roof off one of the largest churches, took the roof of a school house, and carried away two of the finest parks in the city—one of them almost completely; tore the roofs from scores of stores and fine residences, overturned houses, and did about everything else except kill a large number of people. The police had formed no estimate tonight as to the damage. It is thought that it will reach \$150,000.

It was about 4 o'clock when people in Jersey City first noticed the cloud. It had been raining pretty hard, and it began to rain harder. Soon it was raining so hard that it was difficult to see anything. Nevertheless, some of the people took note of the cloud as it appeared. According to most accounts, it was a black cloud, but had no shape, and it began to funnel, as do most tornadoes. One man described it as being like a "black of geom." It came along with the speed of a race horse, and had engulfed houses and people before they knew it. Then there came a roaring sound, and the wind burst furiously.

In the more closely built part of Jersey City the storm did not begin to cause damage until it struck Bright Street. There it tore a hole in the main line of the Van Vorst Park, covering a square block between York and Montgomery Streets, and Barrow and Jersey Avenues. The park is bounded on all sides by residences, and was considered the finest of the city. It contained more than one hundred white maple trees, some of them seventy-five feet high. How the wind struck the park is best described by Dr. Dickinson, whose house is in Montgomery Street, opposite the park:

"I was sitting at my window, watching it rain," he said, "and suddenly it began to darken and rain harder. Not a person was in the street. Then I saw the cloud bearing down on the park. It seemed to be a mass of dark clouds, and it came along with the speed of a race horse. There were streaks in the clouds. The mares hit the park, and it was simply impossible to see anything. I could hear the trees going, though, and one report after another, as if they were being cut down. The wind was so heavy that every house, including the Union League Club house, were blown off."

"I opened my doors to let the wind go right through my house and in that way I think I saved it, as we were right in the path of the tornado."

Thirty-five trees were torn from their roots in the park and the others were stripped. They fell across the trolley and electric light wires and blocked the street. Passing on the street, it came to a halt outside of which there was no wind at all, the tornado lifted the roof off St. Matthew's German-Lutheran Church, on Wayne Street, and pitched it, chimneys and all, into one mass, where it lay across the street and on the roof of the church. The church was a fine old building. Heavy rafters were simply torn out of their fastenings, and half the church was uncovered.

Dozens of tombstones were blown down in the New York City Cemetery and many trees were uprooted.

The destruction wrought at the Bijou Theatre, one of Jersey City's newest playhouses, affords the best illustration of the terrific force of the wind. Entering the theatre by the front doors while a rehearsal was in progress, the wind filled it until the force was too great for the rear wall of the edifice, two feet thick, to stand, and with a crash and a roar two-thirds of it fell outward. Despite the great violence of the wind and the destruction with which it filled the streets, up to midnight this evening the police had received only a few reports.

81-25 To Baltimore and Re-81-25

turn via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, August 24 and 25, to return until Monday, the 26th.

All trains except Congressional Limited.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

SQUALL SPOILED THE RACE

Constitution Quit and the Columbia Finished Alone.

The Former Yacht Gaining on the Latter When the Storm Struck—The New Defender Returns to Port, Giving the Cup to the Older Boat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A sharp squall, accompanied by heavy rain, thunder and lightning, spoiled the race today between the Constitution and the Columbia, as the Constitution withdrew, while the squall was at its height. When the rain and mist lifted, the Columbia went on, finishing the course, and won the cup.

The race was sailed on the Sound off Oyster Bay. The yachts raced for a cup offered by several members of the Sea-Wanhaki-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the first that followed the racers around the course was quite large. The Regatta Committee selected a triangular course, fifteen and one-quarter miles in length, to be sailed over twice. The wind was light and came from the south-southeast, so that the yachts were able to reach round the triangle. The start was made at 12:30 o'clock, and the two yachts crossed the line on the port tack, with the Columbia leading the Constitution by about twelve seconds.

The start was a one-gun start, and Captain Barr had judged the time of the Columbia so well that that yacht crossed the line at the windward end only three seconds after the signal had been given. It was a reach across the Sound for four and three-quarters miles, and on this leg the Columbia was well ahead of the Constitution, and then it was another reach home of four and a half miles, and this time the Columbia added ten seconds to her lead.

The wind all this time was not true, but was backing and filling, varying first at point one way and then the other. The time the Columbia took to sail the fifteen and a quarter miles was 1 hour 23 minutes 21 seconds. This is an average speed of nearly eleven miles an hour, and considering the lightness of the wind, it is thought that there must have been some mistake in laying the marks. The second leg of the course seems to be a short one. The yachts sailed in a breeze rarely stronger than seven knots, and had to tack again at a point running to the westward, yet they made the distance between the first and second marks in a few seconds more than half an hour.

When they reached the home mark on the first round the wind had shifted so that they were forced to tuck to pass the mark, and for about half the leg they sailed very close together, but the Constitution was picking up on the Columbia. A squall was then sweeping down the Sound and light sails were taken in and become gybed to starboard. The Columbia was so close that it blew about fourteen knots an hour, and the rain poured down. It shut in so thick that it was difficult to see much more than a boat's length away.

The Constitution was then forced to tack, and the Columbia and Constitution were soon lost to view. They were traveling very fast, and each captain, thinking that there might be a collision, hove his boat to. The fleet of steam yachts stopped, and for about half the leg they sailed very close together, but the Constitution was picking up on the Columbia. A squall was then sweeping down the Sound and light sails were taken in and become gybed to starboard. The Columbia was so close that it blew about fourteen knots an hour, and the rain poured down. It shut in so thick that it was difficult to see much more than a boat's length away.

The Constitution was then forced to tack, and the Columbia and Constitution were soon lost to view. They were traveling very fast, and each captain, thinking that there might be a collision, hove his boat to. The fleet of steam yachts stopped, and for about half the leg they sailed very close together, but the Constitution was picking up on the Columbia. A squall was then sweeping down the Sound and light sails were taken in and become gybed to starboard. The Columbia was so close that it blew about fourteen knots an hour, and the rain poured down. It shut in so thick that it was difficult to see much more than a boat's length away.

MUST GO AS AMERICANS.

Emperor William's Refusal to Receive the American Delegation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Richard Bartholdi, Representative of the Tenth District of Missouri, stated this evening that the proposition to send a delegation of German-Americans to Emperor William and urge that his Government be recognized by the United States Exposition in 1902 would not meet with the Emperor's favor if he serves German-America would not recognize the Kaiser's claim, such a statement was made at the Embassy in Berlin. The Kaiser would not recognize so-called German-Americans, nor would he give them an audience. They would be received as Americans only and as citizens of the United States. The statement of the Emperor, however, will not exclude German-Americans as delegates to the World's Fair.

Representative Bartholdi has just returned from Europe and is spending a few days at the seashore.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY STORM.

Country Districts Around Scranton, Pa., Suffer Severely.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 24.—Another terrific storm passed over this city this morning. It resembled a cyclone and the tremendous downpour of water was like a cloudburst. The country district received great damage to outbuildings and forests.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road suffered a severe washout between Binghamton and Hallstead, delaying traffic for two hours and a half. The Lehigh Valley track at the Tunkhannock tunnel was completely blocked and passenger trains of that road reached Binghamton tonight by way of Carbondale over the Delaware and Hudson and Erie lines.

HURT IN A STRANGE WAY.

A Driving Accident May Cost a Clubman's Eyesight.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—While driving his four-hundred coach on a new race track yesterday, that William V. Hoffman, the wealthy clubman and horse owner of New York, met with a serious accident, which may cost him his eyesight.

One of the leaders picked up a stone while the race was in progress, and it was thrown, striking Mr. Hoffman in the right eye, breaking his glasses and cutting the ball of the eye. The local physicians, Drs. Rushmore and Johnson, were called, and removed the broken glass from the eye.

Mr. Hoffman was immediately taken to his home in this city, where he is in a critical condition.

810 To Buffalo and Return via

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pan-American excursion will leave Washington by special train at 8 o'clock a. m. on August 27, and will return at 11:30 a. m. on August 28, at a thirty-day rate. Similar excursions September 5, 11, 17, and 23. Same rate on respective August 27, 23, 29, and September 4, 10, 16, 22, and 28.

81-25 To Baltimore and Return via

R. & O. R. R. Saturday and Sunday.

August 24 and 25. Tickets good to return until August 26. Good on all trains except Congressional Limited.